1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
3	HONORABLE PHILIP S. GUTIERREZ, JUDGE PRESIDING		
4	SUMMIT ENTERTAINMENT, LLC,		
5)		
6	Plaintiff,)		
7))		
8	Vs.) No. CV 09-1864-PSG		
9))		
10	BECKETT MEDIA, ET AL.,)		
11) \		
12	Defendants.)		
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16	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
17	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA		
18	MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 2010		
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21	MIRIAM V. BAIRD, CSR 11893 OFFICIAL U.S. DISTRICT COURT REPORTER 255 EAST TEMPLE STREET, # 181-K LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012 (213) 894-2853 MVB11893@ao1.com		
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1	APPEARANCES	
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3	IN BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF, SUMMIT:	MANATT, PHELPS, & PHILLIPS, LLP
4	SUMMIT:	BY: JILL M. PIETRINI
5		11355 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD
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10		TOTAL MOCADE CONTENT
11	IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT, BECKETT:	2049 CENTURY PARK EAST
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      LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA; MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 2010; 3:30 P.M.
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                THE CLERK: Calling CV 09-1864-PSG. Summit
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     Entertainment, LLC vs. Beckett Media, et al.
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                Counsel, please state your appearance for the
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      record.
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                MS. PIETRINI: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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                Jill Pietrini for plaintiff, Summit Entertainment.
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                THE COURT: Good afternoon.
                MR. SMITH: Joel Smith for defendant Beckett.
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                THE COURT: Good afternoon.
                Ms. Pietrini, if you would approach the lectern.
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     have a few questions. Do you have your proposed temporary
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      restraining order?
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                MS. PIETRINI: Yes, I do, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: In the event the Court were to grant
      your request for a preliminary injunction, I'm going to ask
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      that you submit a new order that would reflect our discussion
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      and the fact that it's permanent as opposed to temporary.
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                The first question I have. This relates to some
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      items in the opposition, Paragraph 1-A, and my concern is if
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     you look at that paragraph, whether or not it also prohibits
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      fair use, and whether the problem could be solved by simply
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      saying it's not intended to prohibit fair use?
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MS. PIETRINI: I understand your point, Your Honor.
I think it sort of begs the question because everything --
they're going to argue everything is fair use. I know it's
going to have an injunction on that. I'm certainly open for
language to that effect, but the defendant really hasn't
shown us how it might be fair use.
          THE COURT: I think that's a good point.
the language is so broad at the outset that it also would
encompass potentially fair use. I'm concerned about that as
well. So, for example, if one of the magazines included a
review --
         MS. PIETRINI: Right.
          THE COURT: -- of the movies or some kind of
feature about the movies.
          I'm concerned that Paragraph A may prohibit that
possibility.
          MS. PIETRINI: Maybe give examples, like what you
just said like review. We've given examples of the Hollywood
Reporter and the Daily Variety as the types of things we
would consider fair use.
          THE COURT: And then if you look at Paragraph C --
         MS. PIETRINI: Okay.
          THE COURT: -- and D, are they too broad in the
sense they go beyond the discussion in the papers in terms of
just talking about the marks, Twilight and Twilight New Moon?
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MS. PIETRINI: Well, we have alleged unfair competition claim, 43(a) claim, which is broader than a straight trademark infringement claim. That's what those --Paragraphs C and D are directed to that, but we certainly can work on narrowing it if that is something that you're not comfortable with. Like maybe stopping at falsely implying Summit's endorsement or license of defendant's goods, and work on the language of the back end of Paragraph D. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Smith? MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'd like you to address in the opposition there's a representation made that the topic raised in the motion had basically stopped occurring. Then in the reply there's indications in the declarations that magazines are still being sold at Barnes and Nobles and Walgreens and things like that. MR. SMITH: Your Honor, that's a function of the way that industry works. What the publisher does is has a deal in this case with a company called Curtis Circulation. Curtis circulation is the one that has the local deals that get the product delivered to the retail outlets. All that the publisher Beckett can do is tell Curtis, go to your people and tell them to go pull these out That's what happened. That's what was to have of stores.

happened. There isn't much else, even if a Court were inclined to do it, that it could order Beckett to do other than get people in cars, driving to drug stores, looking for the magazine.

I'm told that Curtis is a big company. They do this kind of thing routinely. They're very effective at it, although sometimes some things get missed because they're either not in the proper cubby hole in the retail outlet where you would go pull it. It's somewhere else on the day it goes to get pulled, and maybe later it gets moved to the proper cubby hole. It's not fool-proof, but it's the only system the publisher has available to it to recall is to tell Curtis.

In the supplemental declaration of Nick Singh, I provided that notice, tell Curtis go out to all your wholesalers, tell them all to go get the magazine and destroy them. Everybody hopes that gets accommodated.

THE COURT: But because of what happened after the opposition was filed, doesn't that -- to use a kinder word, but eviscerate the mootness point. It's still not moot because all we have is a hope.

MR. SMITH: The reason it does moot the point is because the Court, if it were inclined to issue a preliminary injunction, would issue it against the defendant Beckett.

Would it prohibit defendant Beckett from further

publishing the magazines? That's within Beckett's control.

Would it mandatorily order Beckett to go out to all the retailers and see if there are any more magazines to be pulled? I would question the constitutionality of that.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. SMITH: I think it would be unreasonable.

These magazines -- I mean, there could be, I would assume,

tens of thousands of retailers throughout the United States

that typically would get Beckett magazines. They're a major

publisher. To put the onus on Beckett to somehow go out to

each drug store, Walgreens, Wal-Mart, and check again after

Curtis did would be an undue burden, an unnecessary burden.

THE COURT: Anything else to add?

MR. SMITH: Well, I'm not sure how to approach it, but at the time this lawsuit began, Beckett seemed to be the first publisher to have done -- this relates to the fair use argument, the importance of the fair use argument. Beckett appears to have been the first major publisher to have focused on these films.

While we've been doing the briefing, these magazines, all from different publishers, all around the world, are showing up in the stores. I checked Pacer expecting to find that Summit had sued these publishers, and was surprised to learn that the only publisher that has been sued is Beckett for a magazine that Beckett tried to recall

six days after the lawsuit.

now, particularly in light of what is happening in the marketplace relating to these movies, I think that the focus properly needs to be on -- if there is going to be any kind of injunctive relief, that it accurately and completely protects the fair use by Beckett of this information in subsequent publications.

THE COURT: I think I expressed that concern as well as it related to the first paragraph; that somehow if there is injunctive relief granted, that it encompassed the possibility of fair use.

MR. SMITH: Well, then here's where I go with that. I'm not sure what the procedural way to do this would be, but based upon what I now know, I certainly have been rethinking whether or not earlier in this case we should have asserted the defense of fair use and litigated that as this evidence as it has developed would further support an argument that what Beckett did was a fair use, and with the Court focusing only on the Beckett magazines, I don't want the Court to assume that's all that is in the marketplace.

It's possible that there will be a third magazine that will talk about *New Moon* or *Twilight* from Beckett under the doctrine of fair use. Clearly, a fair use magazine. If the Court is going to compel some kind of additional recall

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by Beckett, I have to revisit the propriety of the whole fair
use defense to the Beckett magazines. Which rather than
address that and fight on that playing field at the time, a
decision was made to recall them.
          THE COURT: I think then at that point, wouldn't
the proper mechanism be a motion for reconsideration?
         MR. SMITH: Yes.
          THE COURT: You would explain to me what the new
facts were, why they weren't --
         MR. SMITH: I think so.
         THE COURT: -- available prior to this hearing
date?
         MR. SMITH: I think yes. Think is coming fairly
fast, this information and this development, but yes.
         As far as my processing had gotten, that would be
the appropriate way to do it.
          THE COURT: Anything else?
         MR. SMITH: I think that's it, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Ms. Pietrini?
         MS. PIETRINI: Yes. I'd like to respond to a
couple issues, Your Honor.
          First of all, in terms of the mootness -- and I
figured that would come up -- things are recalled all of the
time in the marketplace. It's not like it's this
unbelievable thing that no one ever does. You send out a
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1 notice, you give them a tracking number, they send it back, 2 they quarantine the inventory, and then hold it. 3 The evidence of the recall here is just a notice 4 with no date, no distribution list. Beckett certainly could 5 have gotten a declaration. 6 THE COURT: Right. You mentioned that in your 7 reply. 8 MS. PIETRINI: Exactly. So they didn't do any of 9 that. 10 More importantly, Beckett itself is still selling 11 and promoting this magazine. My paralegal received a copy on 12 the one she purchased on December 3, 2009. I have a 13 supplemental declaration from her that is showing it still on 14 Beckett's Website. When you click on it, then it says, out 15 of stock, but it's featured on the website, the first issue. 16 So they haven't really stopped. There was 17 somebody's declaration -- I think it was Mr. Singh said that it's not in -- you can't see it on the website; you can't 18 19 review it. From what we found, it is not necessarily true. 20 So Beckett certainly could have stopped its own conduct and 21 has not done so. 22 In terms of the fair use. One, he pled it. He had 23 the opportunity to argue it. You gave him a lot of time to 24 prepare the opposition. It wasn't there.

THE COURT: Right.

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MS. PIETRINI: In terms of me arguing on the fair use, I know a lot of stuff off the top of my head.

THE COURT: I think the proper mechanism is if there is this new evidence, then present it to the Court and explain to the Court why it wasn't presented today or prior to today, you know, what was the due diligence and everything else. Once we know and I see what we're talking about, but it seemed to me it would be appropriately left for a motion for reconsideration. You would get notice as to what the magazines were, what the fair use argument was, and the argument as to why it wasn't presented earlier, is it really new, and then we'd see each other on a motion for reconsideration.

MS. PIETRINI: I understand. I think this is so far beyond trademark context, it is so far beyond fair use that it's pretty straightforward. Under Ninth Circuit law, you can only use something as much as you need to in order to describe it. This is the name of the magazine in the stylized font.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. PIETRINI: So you got a problem right there.

In the terms of copyright, you have the problem of taking pretty much everything, cropping it, changing it.

Here you have a pull-out poster and printing plates, selling it. We're well beyond a fair use. I understand if Mr. Smith

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is going to file a motion for reconsideration should you enter the injunction, we will have an opportunity to further go into that. With respect to third-party magazines, there's substantial amount of law that says you do not need to go out after every infringer at the same time. The fact that his client was first out of the gate, we pursued that. And we pursue the others as we deem appropriate on that front. THE COURT: The Court will issue an order granting the preliminary injunction. I'll issue that by tomorrow. will instruct you to prepare a revised permanent injunction order addressing some of the concerns. I'll be more specific as I can be in the order, and then submit the injunction. And, Mr. Smith, if you would submit any objections to that order within 24 hours so that I can see it. Either sign it, have another hearing on the objections, or go ahead and execute an order. MS. PIETRINI: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor. (Whereupon proceedings were concluded at 4:10 p.m.) CERTIFICATE I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF THE STENOGRAPHICALLY RECORDED PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE MATTER.

FEES CHARGED FOR THIS TRANSCRIPT, LESS ANY CIRCUIT FEE

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5	MIRIAM V. BAIRD DATE
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